

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, June 17, 1991

The House met at 12 noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. GRAY].

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
June 17, 1991.

I hereby designate the Honorable WILLIAM H. GRAY III, to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Put away from us all harshness and enmity, O God, and show us the way of compassion. May we judge each other with understanding and patience and tolerance and thus demonstrate the respect that is due all Your people. Help us to recognize that all harshness and ill will diminish the human spirit and show us instead the attributes of kindness and true compassion. Bless all who seek Your guidance, O God, this day and every day. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ALLARD] please come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. ALLARD led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 142. Extending an invitation to the International Olympic Committee to

hold the 1998 winter Olympic games in Salt Lake City, Utah, and pledging the cooperation and support of the Congress of the United States.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 64) entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a National Commission on a Longer School Year, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill, a joint resolution, and a concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 188. An act to amend provisions of title 18, United States Code, relating to terms of imprisonment and supervised release following revocation of a term of supervised release;

S.J. Res. 159. Joint resolution to designate the month of June 1991, as "National Forest System Month"; and

S. Con. Res. 46. Concurrent resolution extending an invitation to the International Olympic Committee to hold the 1998 winter Olympic games in Salt Lake City, Utah, and pledging the cooperation and support of the Congress of the United States.

The message also announced that, pursuant to Public Law 100-418, the Chair on behalf of the majority leader and the Republican leader, announces the appointment of the Honorable Bill Graves, as a representative from State or local government, to the Competitive Policy Council, vice the Honorable Mike Hayden, resigned.

THE HONORABLE ALBERT B. CHANDLER

(Mr. NATCHER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, one of Kentucky's most colorful figures in State and national Democratic politics died on Saturday, June 15, 1991, at his home in Versailles, KY. Former U.S. Senator A.B. Chandler was 92 years of age; was born in Corydon, KY, and got his nickname "Happy" because of his big smile and his ability to meet and like people. He was a man who could remember names better than any man I have ever met in politics and one that was right successful down through his career.

After graduating from the University of Kentucky Law School in 1924, he served in World War I and was admitted to the bar in 1925. He then entered politics and was elected to the State

Senate as a Democrat from Versailles, Woodford County, KY. Next, he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky and served from 1931 to 1935 when he was elected Governor. During his tenure as Governor, he refinanced the State debt, reduced payrolls, and repealed an unpopular sales tax. In 1938, he ran against Senator Alben W. Barkley, the majority leader of the U.S. Senate but was not successful in the primary. When Kentucky's other Senator, M.M. Logan died in 1939, Happy Chandler resigned as Governor and was appointed to fill the vacancy. He then ran for reelection and won without any difficulty and served until 1945 when he resigned to become baseball commissioner. He succeeded Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis. During his tenure as baseball commissioner he decided that it was time to do away with the color line in major league baseball and despite some pressure, he supported the Brooklyn Dodger's decision to bring Jackie Robinson into the major leagues in 1947.

Under Kentucky's constitution, a Governor is unable to succeed himself after a 4-year term. Happy Chandler decided to again run for Governor for a second term and was elected, serving from 1955 to 1959. Only four Governors have ever been elected Governor twice, and this is the assignment Happy Chandler always liked. In the year 1982, he was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, NY. He was quite a showman and at the same time a good administrator.

Kentucky has lost an outstanding citizen and one of its most colorful figures of the 20th century.

He is survived by his lovely wife, Mildred Chandler, who lives in Versailles, KY, and four children. I extend to them my deepest sympathy and it was a pleasure for me to be in politics during the Chandler days and to know and to like Happy Chandler.

He will be buried in Versailles, Woodford County, KY.

A LEGEND OF 20TH CENTURY POLITICS—A.B. "HAPPY" CHANDLER OF KENTUCKY IS DEAD

(Mr. MAZZOLI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to follow the dean of the Kentucky delegation, Mr. NATCHER, in advising the House and the country of the death of one of the legends, one of the

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

true titans, of Kentucky politics and national politics, A.B. "Happy" Chandler.

Mr. Speaker, Happy's career began, as the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. NATCHER] said, well back into the 1920's, and actually his influence extended until this past Saturday, the day that he died at the age of 92. He served twice as our Governor, 1935 and 1955, a span of 20 years. He ran for various offices at different times, and was a U.S. Senator.

But, possibly, if one were to have asked Happy what his two greatest thrills were, one, I think, would have been that he, along with Branch Rickey of the old Brooklyn Dodgers, desegregated baseball by bringing in one of the great baseball players of all time, Jackie Robinson. I think the second thing Happy would have mentioned would have been his marriage to his wife, Mildred, who he fondly called "Mama" until the very end, which lasted over 66 years. His partner in life and his partner in death certainly would have been the other great achievement of his life.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that we extend condolences to Mrs. Chandler, to the four children, to the grandchildren, and great-grandchildren and to Kentucky for the passage from the national and the international stage of one of the great figures of 20th-century politics.

HATS OFF TO C.J. WOOLLEY—8 YEARS OLD

(Mr. KYL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, during the Persian Gulf war, Americans all over the country thought of ways that they could support our troops and also, importantly, the families of the troops left behind here in the United States. One of the most innovative, and I think interesting, of the programs to help the families of troops was started by a young man in my district, an 8-year-old schoolboy by the name of C.J. Woolley.

Mr. Speaker, C.J. Woolley started a program called Operation Mountain Love, and the goal was to raise \$10,000 to support the families of those who were serving in the Persian Gulf. To date, they raised almost \$8,000. The money is still coming in. The money is being disbursed to the families who need assistance and who needed that kind of support while their loved ones were serving us over in the gulf, and I think it is a wonderful, wonderful thing, particularly for someone as young as this young man, who is now going to be going into the third grade, to conceive of this, to get it off the ground and to raise that kind of money in a very small community in the

mountain area of my district for the families of those who are serving our country. For his efforts he is one of the awardees of the Jefferson Award here in Washington.

He is with us today, Mr. Speaker, and perhaps you and my colleagues could recognize C.J. Woolley who is sitting with some other of my constituents up here in the gallery here. Our hats are off to my constituent, C.J. Woolley.

RTC LEGISLATION

(Mr. GLICKMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, as the House Banking Committee prepares to mark up the banking reform bill this week, I am introducing legislation today addressing the exorbitant amounts of money spent for legal fees by the Resolution Trust Corporation.

As we saw last week in testimony by the GAO, the RTC has "slipshop controls over the checks it issues, fails to properly award and monitor contracts, and has been unable to balance its own books."

The RTC and FDIC last year spent over \$300 million of taxpayer money on private law firms involved in resolving failed financial institutions. Those legal fees will likely reach \$750 million in 1991, as more and more banks and thrifts are hit by the economic recession and heavy real estate losses.

Only 10 law firms last year received \$90 million, or 30 percent of all legal fees paid for work done at Government-controlled financial institutions. That's a small number of big-wig law firms getting awfully rich on the U.S. taxpayers.

I am introducing legislation today which imposes a cap of \$1 million on legal fees the RTC or FDIC may pay to a single law firm over a 12-month period. Without a cap on legal fees, there is real potential for favoritism when doling out these lucrative contracts.

There is too much litigation encouraged by these outrageous fees. My bill will curb excessive litigation. It also requires the RTC to ensure the geographic distribution of legal contracts, and ensure that hourly rates paid to law firms under contract are minimized. When multimillion-dollar law firms are being paid with taxpayer dollars, it is imperative that the Government distribute the contracts on a fair and equitable basis. This kind of inequity compels me to offer this legislation today to encourage the Federal Government to distribute these legal contracts equitably.

□ 1210

THE REAL ISSUE—BANK FAILURES, NOT POLITICAL FEUDS

(Mr. RICHARDSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, why does the rift between Governor Wilder and Senator ROBB and the fact that the White House Chief of Staff, John Sununu, uses limousines to go to New York get more attention inside the beltway than the real problems happening outside the beltway.

Mr. Speaker, instead of getting concerned with Sununu making phone calls in a limousine, let us worry more about what he is saying. He is probably trying to scuttle the civil rights compromise by Republican Senators. That is what we should be worried about.

We should be worried about the scandalous situation that is happening with our banking crisis. The S&L disease is spreading with a vengeance to many, many more banks. The net cost of bank failures has escalated from \$2.8 billion in 1989 to \$6.5 billion in 1990 and is escalating to \$15.9 billion for this year, virtually depleting the FDIC insurance fund to the point where taxpayer money may be needed to finance future failures.

Mr. Speaker, the FDIC is now saying that it is 440 banks that may go under instead of 340, and that \$70 million is needed as a line of credit to stave off future bank failures.

Mr. Speaker, this is a scandal. The Congress and the White House must deal with this issue instead of worrying about political feuds and who uses what in a limousine.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert the attached article for the RECORD.

[From the Washington Post]

BOWSER ON THE BANKS: THE WORST IS YET TO COME

(By Hobart Rowen)

In the three years ending this September, the cost of the bailout of failed savings and loans and banks will have hit a cool \$172.3 billion, mostly for the S&Ls, according to the chief federal auditor, Comptroller General Charles A. Bowsher.

But the really bad news for the country is that the S&L disease is spreading with a vengeance to many more banks. The net cost of bank failures has escalated from \$2.8 billion in 1989 to \$6.5 billion in 1990, and an estimated \$15.9 billion for this year, virtually depleting the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.'s insurance fund to a point where taxpayer money may be needed to finance future failures. The latter figure is likely to be revised upward.

"The manufacturing and commercial problems that go with this recession aren't all that severe, but the banking crisis could be President Bush's Achilles' heel over the next 24 months," Bowsher said in an interview. The possibility of cascading bank failures is a time bomb that could not only send the economy into a new tailspin but also abort an easy Republican victory in 1992.

For months, federal regulators have publicly underestimated the severity of the

banking crisis. Blame is placed on the stubborn recession, plus a depression in real estate—now spreading from the East Coast to California—exacerbated by the S&L crisis, which has dumped billions in bargain-base real estate parcels on the market.

"What you can see here is that every two or three months, the trend is getting worse," Bowsher said, FDIC Chairman L. William Seidman was forced to admit that as many as 440 banks may fail this year and next, instead of 340, as he had initially forecast. That would boost the drain on what was a \$20 billion FDIC insurance fund by \$14 billion to \$23 billion—wiping it out and leaving it in debt.

Thus, Seidman plans to seek a \$70 billion line of credit from the Treasury to deal with existing and future bank failures. And that, Bowsher believes, will mark the beginning of a taxpayer bailout of the banks similar to that of the S&Ls, because the banks, contrary to Seidman's hopes and promises, won't be able to pay back all that is borrowed from the Treasury.

That's a dramatic shift in the outlook. Seidman's explanation for the turn of events is that the real estate recession is worse than the downturn in the rest of the economy. "Economic recovery hasn't showed up in banking," he told this reporter.

But the magnitude of the economic recession was fairly well assessed last fall—it was said to be mild. And it has been clear for a long time that the liquidation of S&L assets would clog the real estate market. Why, then, the escalation in bank failure estimates?

Some observers have wondered whether the daily dose of worse news about the banks represents an earlier coverup. Bowsher has no doubt that in 1988, "a lot of people felt there was a big hope the Reagan administration would be able to leave town and wouldn't have to deal with" the S&L problem.

He thinks "some of the people are now beginning to worry about the 1992 situation with the banks." And while he has no reason to believe there is a deliberate effort to distort the facts, he says, "I think there is a great reluctance to face up to the really bad news at any time, and when you get near elections, I think some people become even more reluctant."

It's hard to exaggerate the depth of the current banking problem: It ranges from bad to horrendous. What worries Bowsher most is that neither the banking industry nor the government is making a serious effort to assess its real dimensions.

Bowsher suggests that the industry, the Treasury, the Federal Reserve Board and the banking regulators are turning the other cheek. He contends there is no "realistic accounting" by major banks that provides a picture of their true financial condition.

When the government studies the records of failed banks, Bowsher said, "We've seen billions of dollars melt right off these balance sheets overnight. Now, we know that they haven't melted overnight, they haven't been written down properly." His point: Banks are carrying on their books billions in assets inflated beyond real market value. There has been almost an epidemic of bad loans for construction and commercial development, as new data released last week by Seidman demonstrated.

Not unexpectedly, some government officials challenged by the Bowsher analysis suggest that he is off target, or at best a worrywart, jumping to broad conclusions from fragmentary evidence. Seidman, an ac-

countant himself, chalks it up to the natural caution of an auditor. "If I were an auditor, I would certainly want to be on record [on the possibility of a taxpayer bailout of the banks], but no one knows—it depends on future values, the future of the economy, and even Bowsher says he is not sure."

Other key Washington players are less charitable, charging that Bowsher is not as sophisticated about the banking world as they are. One who refused to be quoted insisted, in fact, that the banking crisis had bottomed out last October, and that there is no danger of any dramatic event touching off a systemic crisis.

What is uncontested, except halfheartedly by Seidman, is that at the end of 1991, the FDIC insurance fund, whose emblem once was proudly displayed on banks' front doors like a "Good Housekeeping" seal of approval, will have been wiped out—drained, nonexistent and in debt.

"We're kidding ourselves if we think that the taxpayer is not going to have to make some contribution" to the bank bailout, Bowsher told me. "How big, I don't have the faintest idea."

Seidman maintains a public posture of some optimism. "The good news is that the government stands behind the banks," Seidman said. "The bad news is that you [the taxpayers] stand behind the government."

LEGISLATION IMPOSING A CAP ON LEGAL FEES TO PRIVATE FIRMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GRAY). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. GLICKMAN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Resolution Trust Corporation [RTC] has an unprecedented dollar amount of assets under its control. Because the Corporation was created to resolve billions and billions of dollars worth of insolvent financial institutions, a close-to-impossible task, the Corporation is highly vulnerable to fraud, waste, and abuse. The General Accounting Office recently stated the RTC has "slipshod controls over the checks it issues, fails to properly award and monitor contracts, and has been unable to balance its own books."

I am introducing legislation today which imposes a cap of \$1 million on legal fees the RTC or FDIC may pay to a single law firm over a 12-month period. It also requires the RTC to ensure the geographic distribution of legal contracts, and ensure that hourly rates paid to law firms under contract are minimized.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Government spent \$300 million on private law firms working for the RTC and FDIC in 1990. Those legal fees will likely reach \$750 million in 1991, as more and more banks and thrifts are hit by the economic recession and heavy real estate losses.

Over 950 law firms across the country have been approved to handle legal work, however, most of these firms receive none of it. In my own State of Kansas, law firms in 27 towns and cities have been approved to perform legal work for the RTC and FDIC. While 19 thrifts have been resolved in Kansas, only 9 Kansas towns have seen any of the work.

The FDIC has recognized that there is a problem with the distribution of legal contracts. They recently implemented a \$2.5 million cap

in which law firms may not accrue more than \$2.5 million in legal fees for the FDIC or RTC over a 12-month period.

When multimillion-dollar law firms are being paid with taxpayer dollars, it is imperative that the Government distribute the contracts on a fair and equitable basis. Only 10 law firms received \$90 million, or 30 percent of all legal fees paid for work done at Government-controlled financial institutions last year. This kind of inequity compels me to offer this legislation today to encourage the Federal Government to distribute these legal contracts equitably.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GLICKMAN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. GLICKMAN, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. OWENS of New York, for 60 minutes each day, on July 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GLICKMAN) and to include extraneous material:)

Mr. ANDERSON in 10 instances.
Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.
Mr. BROWN in 10 instances.
Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.
Mr. ACKERMAN.
Mr. OWENS of New York.
Mr. STARK.
Mr. SHARP.
Mr. ENGEL.
Mr. MOAKLEY.
Mr. SOLARZ.
Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER.

SENATE BILL, JOINT RESOLUTION, AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A bill and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 188. An act to amend provisions of title 18, United States Code, relating to terms of imprisonment and supervised release following revocation of a term of supervised release; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S.J. Res. 159. Joint resolution to designate the month of June 1991, as "National Forest System Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROSE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that committee did on the following date

present to the President, for his approval, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

On June 13, 1991:

H.J. Res. 91. Joint resolution designating June 10 through 16, 1991, as "Pediatric AIDS Awareness Week."

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, June 18, 1991, at 12 noon.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports and amended reports of various House committees concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized by them during the fourth quarter of 1990 and the first quarter of 1991, in connection with official foreign travel are as follows:

AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1990

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Steny H. Hoyer	11/18	11/20	France	750	150.00		(?)			750	150.00
Hon. Don Ritter	11/18	11/20	France	750	150.00		(?)			750	150.00
Mary Sue Hafner	11/18	11/20	France	750	150.00		(?)			750	150.00
Committee total					450.00						450.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Military aircraft.

STENY H. HOYER, Chairman, Jan. 31, 1991.

AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON RULES, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 30, 1991

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. David Dreier	3/25	3/30	Bahrain and England				\$4,796.00				4,796.00
Committee total							4,796.00				4,796.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Commercial transportation.

JOE MOWLEY, Chairman, May 29, 1991.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1990

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. E de la Garza	11/11	11/12	Spain		275.00						275.00
	11/12	11/15	Syria		606.00						606.00
	11/15	11/17	Saudia Arabia		199.00						199.00
	11/17	11/18	United Kingdom		291.00						291.00
Commercial transportation							6,600.00				6,600.00
Marshall Livingston	11/11	11/12	Spain		275.00						275.00
	11/12	11/15	Syria		606.00						606.00
	11/15	11/17	Saudia Arabia		199.00						199.00
	11/17	11/18	United Kingdom		873.00						873.00
Commercial transportation							2,350.00				2,350.00
Daniel Brinza	11/12	11/16	Switzerland		1,213.04						1,213.04
Commercial transportation							2,892.00				2,892.00
Lynn Gallagher	11/12	11/16	Switzerland		1,213.04						1,213.04
Commercial transportation							2,892.00				2,892.00
Heidi M. Pender	11/24	11/30	England		1,746.00						1,746.00
	11/30	12/2	Morocco		330.00						330.00
Daniel Brinza	11/30	12/8	Belgium		2,169.00						2,169.00
Commercial transportation							1,290.00				1,290.00
Anita Brown	11/30	12/8	Belgium		2,169.00						2,169.00
Laverne Hubert	11/30	12/8	Belgium		2,169.00						2,169.00
Allie Devine	11/30	12/8	Belgium		2,169.00						2,169.00
Commercial transportation							2,190.00				2,190.00
Lynn Gallagher	11/30	12/8	Belgium		2,169.00						2,169.00
Commercial transportation							1,290.00				1,290.00
Hon. Tom Lewis	11/30	12/2	Belgium		482.00						482.00
Commercial transportation							2,239.00				2,239.00
Hon. E de la Garza	12/5	12/8	Belgium		482.00						482.00
Hon. Ron Marlenee	12/5	12/8	Belgium		482.00						482.00
Hon. Robert F. Smith	12/5	12/8	Belgium		482.00						482.00
Marshall Livingston	12/5	12/8	Belgium		482.00						482.00
Hon. Mike Espy (incomplete)	11/8	11/10	Malta		276.00						276.00
	11/10	11/11	Kenya		104.00						104.00
Commercial transportation							2,442.00				2,442.00
Committee total					23,700.08		21,046.00				41,924.08

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended. E de la GA

E de la GARZA, Chairman, Apr. 25, 1991.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 1991

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Thomas C. Sawyer	1/5	1/9	Luxembourg		1,024.25						1,024.25
Committee total					1,024.25						1,024.25

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

WILLIAM D. FORD, Chairman, Apr. 26, 1991.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 1991

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Ripley Forbes	1/8	1/19	Australia		1,847.88						1,847.88
Commercial airfare							5,300.00				5,300.00
In country airfare							195.81				195.81
Michael Hash	1/7	1/20	Australia		1,847.88						1,847.88
Commercial airfare							5,300.00				5,300.00
In country airfare							195.81				195.81
Melody Hughson	1/8	1/19	Australia		1,847.88						1,847.88
Commercial airfare							5,300.00				5,300.00
In country airfare							195.81				195.81
Karen Nelson	1/7	1/20	Australia		1,847.88						1,847.88
Commercial airfare							5,300.00				5,300.00
In country airfare							195.81				195.81
Lesley Russell	1/7	1/20	Australia		1,847.88						1,847.88
Commercial airfare							5,300.00				5,300.00
In country airfare							195.81				195.81
Rental car							252.71				252.71
Donald Shriver	1/7	1/20	Australia		1,847.88						1,847.88
Commercial airfare							5,300.00				5,300.00
In country airfare							195.81				195.81
Hon. Gerry Sikorski	1/4	1/8	Mexico		760.00						
Committee total					11,847.28		33,227.57				45,074.85

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JOHN D. DINGELL, Chairman.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 1991

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Melanie Barber	3/16	3/24	United Kingdom	422.41	³ 784.00		⁴ 3,734.00				
							⁵ 303.64				4,821.64
Donald J. Barry	3/24	3/30	Canada		⁶ 400.00	163.60	⁷ 1,042.58				1,442.58
Gina DeFerrari	3/22	3/30	Canada		⁶ 650.00		⁷ 1,042.58				1,692.58
Thomas O. Melius	3/22	3/30	Canada		⁶ 650.00		⁷ 1,042.58				1,692.58
Charles O. Moore	3/20	3/29	Switzerland	2,462.93	1,791.00		⁷ 3,246.00				5,037.00
George D. Pence	3/24	3/27	Canada		⁶ 400.00		⁷ 1,042.58				1,442.58
Committee total					4,675.00		11,453.96				16,128.96

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ MIE rate issued in London.

⁴ Airfare included hotel (package at reduced rates—advance from State Dept.)

⁵ Ground transportation.

⁶ Cash advance issued by State Department.

⁷ Commercial airfare.

WALTER B. JONES, Chairman, May 24, 1991.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1568. A letter from the Comptroller General, the General Accounting Office, transmitting a review of the President's fourth special impoundment message for fiscal year

1991, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685 (H. Doc. No. 102-101); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1569. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition), transmitting certification for the EA-6B, F/A-18, and Relocatable Over-the-Horizon Radar [ROTHR] Program, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2433(e)(2)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1570. A letter from the Director of Defense (Administration and Management), transmitting the Department's report on the condition and operation of working capital funds for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2208(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1571. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs, transmitting a memorandum of justification for Presidential Determination 91-35, regarding

drawdown of defense articles and services in Bangladesh, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2601(c)(3); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1572. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting its quarterly report concerning human rights activities in Ethiopia, covering the period January 15 to April 14, 1991, pursuant to Public Law 100-456, section 1310(c) (102 Stat. 2665); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1573. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of major defense equipment sold commercially under a contract in the amount of \$14,000,000 or more to Saudi Arabia (Transmittal No. DTC-25-91), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1574. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting the Department's third semi-annual management report for the period October 1, 1990 through March 31, 1991; pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1575. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect keys, keyblanks, or keyways used in security applications by the Department of Defense; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1576. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a copy of a prospectus for the Columbia Plaza Building, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 606(a); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

1577. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for the Coast Guard for fiscal year 1992 and 1993, and for other purposes, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1110; jointly, to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Armed Services.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. STARK:

H.R. 2656. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to assure appropriate coverage and payment for inpatient hospital services under the Medicaid Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 2657. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide that the amount paid for physicians' services under a State plan for medical assistance under such title may not be less than the amount paid for such services under the Medicare Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 2658. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to exempt any vehicle used by

a unit of local government for the purpose of extinguishing fires from overall gross weight limitations generally applicable to vehicles using the Interstate System; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. GLICKMAN:

H.R. 2659. A bill to limit the amount that may be paid by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the Resolution Trust Corporation for legal services provided during any 12-month period by a law firm; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. YATES:

H.R. 2660. A bill entitled "Authorization of appropriations for the United States Holocaust Memorial Council"; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Post Office and Civil Service.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

193. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Colorado, relative to health care costs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

194. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii, relative to the Civil Rights Act of 1991; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and the Judiciary.

195. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Colorado, relative to the Smithsonian Institution's National Air and Space Museum; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration and Public Works and Transportation.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 20: Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, and Mr. GRANDY.

H.R. 23: Mr. SERRANO.

H.R. 68: Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. HYDE, Mr. MOODY, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. ROYBAL.

H.R. 413: Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. TORRES, and Mr. OXLEY.

H.R. 565: Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. WEBER, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. ESPY, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. QUILLIN, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. MANTON, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. RAHALL, and Ms. DELAURE.

H.R. 830: Mr. BROWN and Mr. GORDON.

H.R. 951: Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. BREWSTER, and Mr. BROOMFIELD.

H.R. 1226: Mr. GIBBONS.

H.R. 1454: Mr. TORRES and Mr. RICHARDSON.

H.R. 1566: Mr. McMILLAN of North Carolina, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. WILSON, and Mr. ROE.

H.R. 1751: Mrs. LOWEY of New York.

H.R. 2027: Ms. NORTON and Mr. ECKART.

H.R. 2081: Mr. GINGRICH.

H.R. 2089: Mr. HAYES of Illinois and Mr. ESPY.

H.R. 2199: Mrs. LOWEY of New York and Mr. GOSS.

H.R. 2235: Mr. BREWSTER.

H.R. 2237: Mr. GILCREST, Mr. LEACH, Mr. ROSE, and Mr. VOLKMER.

H.R. 2244: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. ESPY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. OBERSTAR, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. COLLINS of Michigan.

H.R. 2335: Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 2452: Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MINETA, and Mr. ECKART.

H.R. 2488: Mr. WOLPE and Mr. ACKERMAN.

H.R. 2518: Mr. JEFFERSON and Mr. HANSEN.

H.R. 2527: Mr. MCGRATH.

H.R. 2579: Mr. MCCLOSKEY.

H.R. 2584: Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. BACCHUS, and Mr. ESPY.

H. Res. 168: Ms. HORTON, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. BLAZ, and Mr. RANGEL.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

91. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the New York City Council, New York, NY, relative to consumer protection for subscribers of cable television services; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

92. Also, petition of the New York City Council, New York, NY, relative to the purchase of handguns; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

93. Also, petition of Municipal Police Employees Retirement System, Baton Rouge, LA, relative to overall contributions and benefits permitted under qualified public plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 6 of rule XXIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 2622

By Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut:

—On page 12, line 24 of the bill, strike \$3,606,124,000 and insert \$3,574,874,000.

H.R. 2621

By Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota:

—On page 29, line 9, strike "\$3,216,624,000", and insert "\$3,141,000,000"

—On page 43, line 10, strike "\$4,100,000,000", and insert "\$4,025,000,000"